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Descriptive *and* Illustrated Catalog



ESCARBOLLE 80112-1978

Johnson Water Gardens
WATER LILIES *and* AQUATICS
HYNES (Los Angeles County) CALIFORNIA



THE CHARM OF THIS GARDEN IS LINKED WITH THE LILY POOL



California sunshine guarantees vigorous plants.
Fifteen acres devoted exclusively to water lilies.

Things to Observe When Ordering

It is our desire to serve our customers with as little expense and trouble to them as possible. Thus we offer many Collections carriage prepaid and safe arrival guaranteed so that distance from us need not be taken into account. For those who prefer to choose directly from the catalog such varieties as appeal to them we make the following offer, as we do not prepay carriage except on our collections: We will include with all such orders extra plants of good standard varieties offered in this catalog to an amount equal to the express or postage charges. We furthermore pack very lightly and carefully and assure you that we stand behind the safe arrival of all plants shipped. We only ask you that any claims for damaged plants be sent immediately upon their receipt and if by express accompanied by a confirmatory note from the Express Agent. This is for our own protection.

Shipping Costs. It costs 38 cents to ship 3 Hardy lilies across the continent. Tropical lilies weigh about 2 pounds each, ready for packing. We include extra plants equal to carriage charges as per our offer above.

Canadian Orders. We ship many orders into Canada yearly and have never had an order fail to go through promptly. Canadian correspondents should write to the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for permission to import water plants. This is freely given, being a matter of form in this class of plants. Be sure and send us the number of your permit so that we may put it on your package for prompt inspection at the border.

Florida Orders. Our plants are grown in a clean district and are thoroughly free from all insect pests. We ship many orders into Florida each season and all have promptly passed the Horticultural Inspectors. We comply with all state regulations. We ship early to all Gulf States, thus giving you a much longer blooming period for your plants.

Hardiness of Our Stock. Our Hardy Water Lilies are perfectly hardy wherever water lilies can be grown. California sunshine makes our Tropical Lilies strong and vigorous. We have been shipping to all points from our California location for 36 years.

Parcel Post. Parcel Post is quite satisfactory, particularly where only a few plants are desired. Large orders are best sent by express for after a certain weight the charges are about the same. In calculating the amount to send to cover postage use the following weights as a basis: 3 Hardy Lilies weigh 3 pounds packed for shipment, single plants 2 pounds. Lotus roots 1 pound with other plants, 2 pounds alone. Tropical Lilies 3 pounds each packed. Water Hawthorne, Umbrella Palm, Calla Lily, Porcupine Grass, Giant and Japanese Arrowheads, Day Lilies, Joint Weed, Water Iris, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each. Water Canna, Egyptian Paper Plant, Elephant Ear, Lance Leaf, Ornamental Grasses, 1 pound each. Fish Plants, Parrot Feather, Water Hyacinth, Azure Hyacinth, Water Poppy weigh 5 to the pound.

Parcel Post Rates. Inquire at the nearest Post Office for Parcel Post rates from your city to Los Angeles.

Remittances. Make all checks and money orders payable to Johnson Water Gardens, Hynes, Calif.

Assistance in any matter pertaining to water gardening will be gladly given.

Guarantee. All plants are guaranteed to be true to name and in good condition when shipped. Owing to conditions over which we have no control—weather and care—it is impossible for us to assume any responsibility for results after planting. Complaints, if any, can be considered only when tendered at time plants are received.

Ordering early will assure early shipments. Please use order blank.

Pool Building

There are a great many ways to build pools, each of them having merit according to the material at hand, the effect one desires or the cost and labor involved. Almost all pools are now made of concrete, although excellent and perfectly satisfactory ones may be constructed of heavy clay soil puddled. Concrete is to be preferred as it is more durable, easier to handle and less liable to leak.

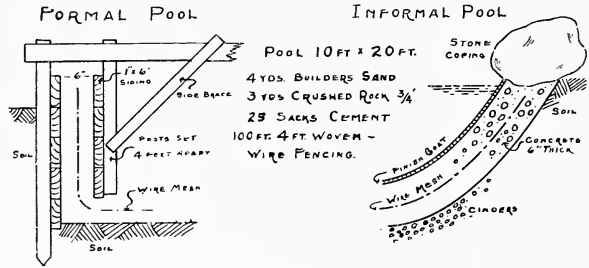
Concrete pools may be divided into two main groups as shown in the illustration, i.e., those where a wooden form is built into which the concrete is poured, or those where the concrete is spread in a thick layer on the ground. Where a pool of some regular geometrical shape is desired, it is somewhat easier to build the simple wooden form, the lumber afterwards being used to make the plant boxes. Where an irregular, natural effect is preferred, it is simpler and less expensive to scoop out the soil to the desired depth and shape and plaster it with a thick layer of concrete. By far the larger number of home pools are built in this way. Such pools are very inexpensive and entirely satisfactory.

After the material and kind of pool have been decided upon, the depth of the water, drainage and location should be considered. All pools should be about 2 feet deep, which will allow for 1 foot of soil and 1 foot of water above the plants. This will give the best growing conditions, though the water may be shallower or deeper and still the plants thrive. Where the water is shallow there is generally a tendency for it to become green and unsightly.

Many pools are built without drainage, but as it is well to clean them once a year in early spring, it is less troublesome to provide some way of emptying if the pool is large. If the pool is small it is not a great task to bail it out. Drainage may

be provided by a 2-inch pipe in the bottom led to a low place, or if the soil is sandy to a dry well. If there is a place lower than the pool, the water may be siphoned out with a hose. To start a siphon fill the hose full of water, keeping a finger over both ends. Put one end in the water, the other at the lowest place, then release both at the same time.

In locating the pool it is preferable to select a sunny spot. If the Tropical lilies are to be grown a sunny exposure will assure success. The Hardy lilies will stand some shade.



The two main types of pool contrasted and construction details illustrated.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

The Natural Pool. In staking out the shape of the pool it is best for the growth of the plants to have some broader areas rather than to make it long and narrow.

In digging out the soil leave the walls about as steep as shown in the illustration. Excavate to about 2 feet 6 inches, having the floor about level or with a very slight slope toward the drain. The drain pipe should now be set in place, using an elbow as shown so that it will be flush with the finished surface. A 2-foot length screwed into the elbow will serve as an overflow and by unscrewing this the pool may be drained.

The rock and sand used in the concrete should be clean, as dirty material makes a weak pool. Concrete mixes vary greatly, but we have found the following quite satisfactory: 3 shovelfuls sharp builders' sand, 4 shovelfuls 1-inch rock, 1 big shovelful Portland cement. Do not mix up too large a batch—about 2 wheelbarrow loads at a time. Either make a shallow box or lay a few boards on the ground upon which the material is turned over in the dry state twice. Then add just enough water to make a pasty mixture. Do not use too much water. Mix thoroughly. After it is poured in place tamp well until moisture comes to the surface. In the Northern States where heavy freezing is expected, a 5 to 6-inch wall thickness is necessary. In the Southern and Pacific Coast States a 4 or 5-inch thickness is ample. Where no freezing is expected a 3-inch thickness is sufficient but is more liable to crack. It is well also to finish the work in one day to prevent seams. After the cement has set and before it is dry, pour and brush on with a broom a thin watery mixture of 1 part cement and 1 part sand to waterproof. A few hours afterwards cover with a thin layer of soil or with burlap sacks and keep wet. After a day or so we usually fill with water, which will cure the concrete perfectly. After 10 days it will be ready for planting.

Where galvanized wire fencing is used for reinforcing, lay one-half the thickness of concrete, then spread the wire and lay the rest.

The Formal Pool. Excavate the pool to the exact size wanted and trim the walls smooth. If the work is carefully done this will do for the outside wall of the form. From 1-inch by 6-inch or 1-inch by 12-inch pine boards construct the form and brace as in the illustration. The stakes should be driven before the excavation starts if the outside dirt wall is to be used. Brace the wall well and if possible wire it top and bottom to the outside stakes, which will effectually prevent spreading when the heavy concrete is poured in. If reinforcing is used set 2 strands, one near the top and one about half way, of 3/8-inch steel reinforcing, which costs about 4 cents per foot. Reinforcing is recommended as it greatly strengthens the walls. It may be procured from dealers in builders' supplies or from heavy hardware stores. Mix and pour the concrete as for the natural pool. The same type of drain and overflow is used and the same wall thickness except that the floor need be only 3 or 4 inches thick. Leave the forms on 3 days, knock off and fill the pool with water. After 10 days it will be ready.

The Culture of Water Lilies

The greatest inducements that the Water Garden can offer are the ease and simplicity of its care and the abundant returns in beauty and interest it gives. In fact, Water Lilies are easier to grow than roses or dahlias and are far less trouble for no watering or cultivation is necessary and one may leave the pool for days on end with the firm knowledge that all will be as he left it. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the medium in which they grow—water—is but slowly affected by temperature changes and also that being largely submerged they naturally always have an adequate water supply, two of the most important things affecting a plant's growth. The actual care of the pool may be summarized in a few lines. **Keep the water level fairly constant and the pool clean.** Do not drain the water off very often—we never do so during the growing season—but allow the hose to run in and overflow the pool for an hour or so occasionally if the water becomes green or murky. This may occur immediately after planting from the manure in the soil. **Overflowing is the sure remedy.** After the water becomes clear it will stay so. Enthusiasts will find many other things to do, some of which will benefit the plants but none of which may not be safely dispensed with. Most of us produce good roses or dahlias with ordinary care, yet the fancier growing show flowers may constantly be engaged in attending the wants of his charges, and so it is in water gardening.

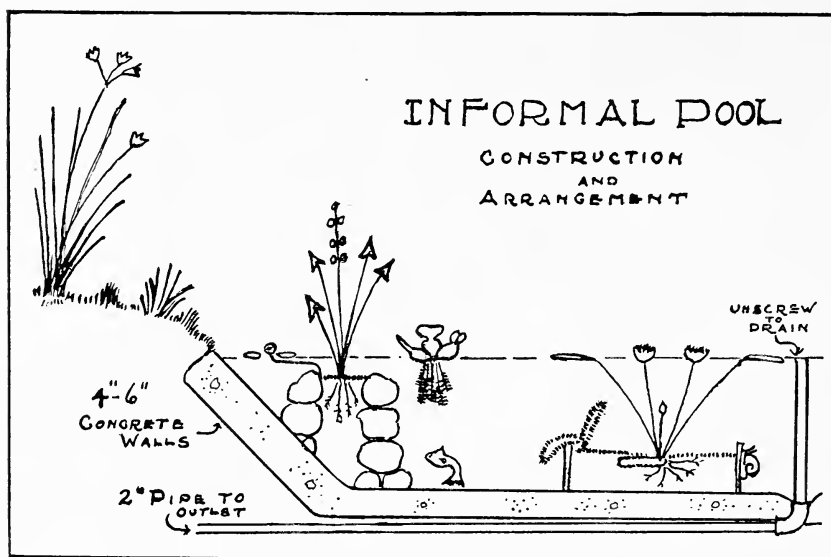
Establishing the Water Garden. The most important things in establishing a successful pool are to have the depth of water right and an abundance of good garden loam in which the plants are to grow. We build our pools 2 feet deep, which allows for 1 foot of soil and 1 foot of water over the plants. These give the best average results, though the depths may be greater or less and still the plants thrive.

Soil and Fertilizers. Most any garden loam will give good results, the plants particularly rejoicing in a strong loam such as roses enjoy. Light sandy loams are suitable, and in such a soil our nurseries are situated. They, however, need a little fertilizer, for they are liable to weaken toward the end of the season. **The best fertilizers are the mildly stimulating kinds, among which cow manure—well rotted, if possible—and bone-meal rank high.** Blood-meal and other quick acting stimulants should be used with discretion, for they are quite likely to burn the roots if too freely applied. Any of the well-known brands of commercial fertilizers may be safely used where it is difficult to procure the cow manure. All fertilizers should be well mixed with the soil before planting—cow manure at the rate of 1 part in 5, bone-meal 1 pound to a 2-foot box.

Boxes versus Mud Bottoms. There are two commonly used methods of planting—in boxes or by spreading the soil over the concrete of the bottom to the required depth. Both have their good points according to conditions. For the large pool or where varieties must be kept, separate boxes are recommended. In small pools where the space is restricted plants often make better growth on a mud bottom as it allows more root room. Boxes should be 18 inches to 2 feet square and 1 foot deep. In large pools they should be 3 to 4 feet square. The rule is to give as large a box as possible for the number and size of the blooms are in direct ratio to the amount of root room.

Distance Apart to Plant. A pool 6 feet across will comfortably accommodate 3 or 4 lilies as well as Water Poppies, Water Hawthorne, Arrowhead, Water Hyacinth, Water Iris or equivalent plants. A pool 10 feet in diameter will accommodate 6 to 10 lilies, depending upon their vigor, and also a number of Water Poppies, Iris and other such plants. As a general rule, it is well to allow from 3 to 5 feet between the plants. In very large pools a more natural effect may be gained by planting a number of roots in a group and separating the groups by a little open water.

Construction of Boxes. For years we have used ordinary rough pine boards 1 inch thick and 12 inches wide in building boxes. Pine wood will last for many seasons under water and is entirely satisfactory. No bottom need be used, for when the sides are placed on the concrete floor it is not needed; however, a strip should be nailed across on the inside so that when the soil is put in it will keep the sides from floating away. The corners of the boxes should be reinforced by a 2 by 3-inch cleat nailed on the inside. Permanent boxes may be built of brick or concrete, but movable boxes are to be preferred. Tubs make good containers for the moderate growing kinds. It should be remembered that the roots of water lilies extend laterally rather than penetrate deeply, and thus kegs and other deep containers are not particularly satisfactory.



Planting. When the lilies are received care should be taken to prevent their becoming dry before planting. They may be covered with wet burlap. After the boxes are prepared a small hole may be scooped out and the plant put in place, horizontally, and not upright, with the growing end just flush with the surface.

Tropical water lilies are shipped as 4-inch pot plants, and these should be set upright to the same depth as before. It is well to fill the pool with water a day or so before planting to allow it to become warmed by the sun and then to plant directly in the water. Do not allow the leaves to wither.

Sand to Cover Boxes. An inch layer of sand or gravel spread over the boxes after planting will help to keep the water clear. This is particularly true where a fine clay soil is used.

When to Plant. Planting of the Hardy lilies may be begun from February to May, depending upon the location. Our shipping season opens in February for the Pacific Coast and Florida; April and May for the southern and northern states. Tropical lilies are planted somewhat later, generally in May and June. For details as to shipping dates see under Tropical Lilies. Hardy lilies may be planted until September.

Winter Care of the Pool. Hardy water lilies grow wild in northern regions and need no protection other than from direct freezing of the roots. Where the water is deep enough not to freeze solidly they will come through unharmed. Artificial pools are perhaps best drained to prevent damage to walls from ice. Fill the pool with straw or litter and cover with boards. If the covering is secure the boxes may be left in or they may be removed to a cold cellar or be buried in a trench. See that they are kept moist and protect from mice. Do not allow them to become dry. Tropical water lilies are hardy only where oranges may be grown. Read under Tropical water lilies.

Insect Enemies. Plant lice or aphids is the only common pest of water plants. They are easily controlled by washing off with a strong spray of water when the fish will eat them. They may be killed with nicotine spray. We use the following home-made spray: 1 cubic inch laundry soap dissolved in a quart of hot water; add 1/3 pint kerosene, beat with egg beater to cream and add 5 gallons cold water. Use with garden spray.

Green Scum. The green scum sometimes found in pools will disappear when the leaves shade the surface. Allowing the pool to overflow will keep it in check.

Mosquitoes and Goldfish. There will be no annoyance from mosquitoes where a few goldfish are kept in the pool. Allow about 12 fish to a 6-foot pool. These will take care of any mosquito wigglers hatching in the water and aid in keeping the water sweet and clear. This is one rule that works every time.

Carriage Charges are Covered by Extra Plants

How to Select Plants for the Water Garden

There are 3 groups of water plants, each desirable to complete a well-balanced pool. They are so grouped here as to make clear their uses.

Submerged plants, to which belong the aerating or so-called Fish Plants—Fish Grass, Fanwort, Ludwiggia, etc. They are very beneficial to the fish who eat them and lay their eggs upon them. One or more kinds should be planted in the boxes along with the water lilies.

Plants rooted in the soil but with floating leaves. These are the Water Lilies, Water Poppy, Water Hawthorne, etc., and are the plants from which to expect flowers. The main part of the pool should be devoted to them. They enjoy a rich garden loam or clayey soil. No leaf-mold.

Plants that rise above the water, as the Cattails, Porcupine Grass, Calla Lily. They add variety to the flat surface as well as supply flowers. They like shallow water—about 1 inch—and grow in soil. Plant them for variety.

Some plants float free on the surface, as the Water Hyacinth.

HOW TO CHOOSE WATER LILIES

There are 3 groups of true Water Lilies, each very distinct in color, leaves and habit.

Hardy Lilies are perfectly hardy anywhere in the United States and Canada, growing wild as far north as Canada and Sweden. They commence flowering early in the spring and remain in flower till late summer. The flowers mostly float on the water and are in all shades of pink, red, yellow and white.

Tropical Day Blooming Lilies. These bear the beautiful and brilliantly colored flowers so much admired in our parks. The flowers are generally borne on stout stems above the water, sometimes reach 13 inches across and all are very fragrant. They come in all colors except yellow. They should not be planted until warm weather commences, but are easily grown and bloom very late in the year. With the exception of the Star Lilies, they can not be carried over the winter as they are killed by frost. They are hardy in California, Florida and wherever orange trees will grow.



OUR TROPICAL LILIES ARE VIGOROUS.

Tropical Night Blooming Lilies. The blossoms open early in the evening and remain open until just before noon of the following day. The flowers are large and brilliantly colored. They are easy to grow and are perhaps the most beautiful of all the water lilies. They can not be carried over the winter outdoors, except where oranges are grown.

In selecting lilies it is well to consider the blooming periods of the 3 groups. The Hardy varieties bloom early in the season followed by the Tropical kinds in July, and these carry the blooming on until the frosts of autumn.

Choosing particular varieties is mostly a matter of personal choice. They are all free in flowering and while they vary in vigor none have weak constitutions. You will find in planting that the colors do not clash.

Our tender water lilies are grown with plenty of sunshine and are strong and vigorous. They are shipped only after they are established in 4-inch pots and are then large enough to fend for themselves. Many of them flower freely in our tanks even before they are shipped, as is seen in the illustration. This is a good index of the freedom with which the tender lilies flower. The plants are carefully taken from the pots and wrapped in wet moss when shipped.



COMANCHE MAY BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE A GOOD DISPLAY.

Hardy Water Lilies

Among the Hardy lilies are found the old familiar pond lilies growing so luxuriantly in the ponds and streams of the middle west and east. Colored species grow wild in northern Europe, a tiny dwarf comes from China and a fine yellow one grows in the Florida Everglades. The hybridist has brought together all these kinds and through years of patient effort of crossing and recrossing has mixed the colors as though on an artist's palette, has blended the good qualities of free flowering and hardiness until now the pool is ablaze with color. Red, yellow, pink and copper of every hue have been the reward of their labors and are now available to all. It is difficult to realize that all the bright colored ones are just as easily grown as the common white ones, in fact many of the hybrids are far more at home in your pool than any of the wild ones. This is to be expected as it was the aim of their creators.

For many years we have been bringing together a collection of water lilies from all parts of the world until now our pools contain nearly 150 varieties, the largest collection in the world. Many of them have been unavailable for many years through lack of sufficient stock to offer for sale, but many have now increased so that we may once again offer them. From among them we have selected the following varieties that have proven themselves to be worthy of general cultivation. We have listed them as near as possible to color.

PINK

Marliac Pink. Beautiful shell-pink flowers of a most exquisite color when opening. The blossoms are very large, the plant strong and free blooming, with plain green leaves tinged with red on unfolding. A popular sort. \$1 each.

Splendida. A beautiful recent introduction that well deserves its popularity. The

general color is pink, deepening to almost red at the base of the broad petals. The plant is an exceptional bloomer and of a good sturdy character, standing crowding well. A most satisfactory sort. \$2.50 each.

JAMES BRYDON. An old American variety that has never been surpassed in form or coloration. The splendid, full-petalled, massive flower is brilliant rosy

JOHNSON WATER GARDENS DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

crimson in color, very large and broadly cup-shaped. The leaves are richly tinged with bronzy red, faintly spotted and very ornamental. The plant is strong and free flowering. \$2.50 each.



SOMPTUOSA

SOMPTUOSA. One of the largest and brightest of the pink sorts. The broad, open flowers are deep pink toward the center, growing lighter outward—a most pleasing combination. The leaves are prettily spotted, the plant a strong grower and free bloomer. A recent introduction. \$1.50 each.

Carmine Laydeker. (Laydekeri purpurata.) Pleasing carmine rose flowers borne in constant succession. The leaves are ovate and prettily spotted. \$1.50 each.

Marliac Rose. The deep pink, fragrant flowers are cup-shaped, of good size and substance and freely borne. They are the first to open in the morning. The large leaves are purplish red in the young state, changing to deep green. \$1.50 each.

Formosa. Flowers of very large size 6 inches or more in diameter, of good substance. The color is a clear La France pink, very pleasing. The plant is a neat sturdy grower blooming when quite small. A single plant will have as many as 3 open flowers during a long season. Certainly one of the most satisfactory pink lilies for all purposes. \$5 each.

Neptune. The most striking feature of this new lily is the color, a peculiar deep pink flushed mauve at the base and with an indescribable velvety texture. The color becomes lighter toward the tips of the petals. The flower has a beautiful open centered form and deep garnet stamens. A most free and steady bloomer, keeping on till late in fall. \$5 each.

Masaniello. A charming pink flowered variety quite distinct in form and coloration. The light sepals are in contrast to

the deeper colored petals. The leaves are plain green, the plant a good grower and a dependable bloomer. \$2 each.

Amabilis. Amabilis means pleasing, and certainly there could be no fitter name for this splendid novelty. In color it is a bright clean pink, and in form it is starry, with pointed spreading petals quite distinct from any of the older kinds. It is very free in flowering, equalling in this respect the best. The plant is a vigorous grower, and being a hybrid of the European wild lily, is not inclined to ramble. \$5 each.

Lilac Laydeker. (Ladekeri lilacea.) Beautiful lilac pink flowers very freely produced. A most charming plant. This is the true variety and is not to be confounded with the commoner Carmine Laydeker. \$4.00 each.

Margaret De Land. A pink semi-double lily raised from the wild Cape Cod pond lily. The flowers are very fragrant, deep pink at the base of the petals, becoming lighter toward the tips, giving the flower a distinctive coloration. \$2 each.

Rose Arey. Starry, deep pink, intensely fragrant flowers of exceptional size. An improved variety of the Eastern pond lily. A very pleasing and decorative sort. \$2.50 each. Rather shy in flowering.

Leviathan. A very large flowered variety, 8 to 9 inches across, deep reddish pink in color and of charming informal shape. Free in flowering, vigorous in growth, it will soon take its place among the better standard kinds. The large, green leaves are flushed with red below. A most distinct and beautiful type. \$4 each.

Mrs. Richmond. A magnificent flower of great beauty and exquisite coloration—rose deepening toward the glowing center



An inexpensive backyard pool planted with Marliac lilies.

California Grown Plants are Perfectly Hardy Anywhere

JOHNSON WATER GARDENS DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

in a most striking way. The massive flowers are many petalled, very large and most freely and continuously produced. The plant will never become common because it is a slow propagator. One of the rarest and handsomest varieties yet produced, attracting the attention of all who see it. \$10 each.

Venusta. The darkest and deepest pink hybrid of the American wild lilies. The color is a brilliant eosin pink, verging on red, and among all the varied colors in our pools this is the most universally admired. To appreciate its effulgence one must see it. The flowers are of good size and much substance, with a charming cup shape, and borne just above the water on stout stems. The fragrance is the rich, full odor of the wild parent. A free and vigorous grower. \$5 each.

Odalisque. A striking deep pink flower and very fragrant. \$5 each.



COMANCHE

One of the best and freest flowering.

COPPER

COMANCHE. Perhaps the best of all the copper colored sorts. Brilliant, glowing, amber red overlaid with yellow deepening to red with age. A steady free bloomer, one of the first to open in the spring and among the vanguard in the fall. The plant is sturdy and hardy, thriving under the most adverse conditions. An excellent all around sort and deservedly popular. \$2.50 each.

PAUL HARIOT. Splendid copper pink flowers overlaid with yellow as they open, deepening in color on each successive day till they are suffused with red. The flowers are quite large, floating and cup-shaped and freely borne. The plant is hardy and does well under almost all conditions, being an exceptionally good variety for beginners in water gardening. \$1.50 each.

Aurora. Named because of the changeful flowers. They open yellow, warmed with amber, and daily deepen to dark red. Semi-dwarf in habit, free in flowering, vigorous and healthy. \$1 each.

Chrysanta. An old but charming variety. The plant is a very moderate grower, forming a compact circle of pretty spotted leaves, among which the amber red blossoms show to advantage. These are borne on upright stems 2 to 3 inches above the water and are cup shaped, not opening out flat. The size of the flower is medium in keeping with the dwarf nature of the plant. Well adapted to small pools. \$2 each.

Solfatarre. A most striking combination of colors, amber flushed with yellow, deepening with age until it is suffused with red on the third day. The flowers are 5 to 6 inches in diameter, broadly cup-shaped and floating among the pads. The leaves are a beautiful bright green, minutely spotted. The plant is of perfect habit compact and vigorous, and one of the freest bloomers yet introduced. One of the best novelties of the French growers. \$3 each.

Indiana. A very fine copper colored lily opening with yellow and pink tints deepening to red with age. A free grower of moderate size bearing many blossoms. \$2 each.

Sioux. A very useful variety blooming over a long period. Flowers amber red. Very hardy. \$3 each.



Hardy water lilies are steady bloomers. This one shows 11 buds and flowers.

Our Packing is Very Light and Efficient



The pool is an attractive feature in this formal garden.

RED

ESCARBOUCLE. The most brilliant flowered of all the red water lilies. Bright, intense red, deepening to crimson, with garnet stamens. A free flowering, strong growing variety, well repaying any attention given it. One of the hardiest and best yet introduced. Pictured in natural colors on front cover. \$5 each.

Vesuve. A very dark and beautiful red lily. An incredible number of flowers is produced by each plant. The floating blossoms are large and full petalled with a satiny sheen. The leaves are beautifully spotted with maroon. The plant is of moderate size but vigorous. \$3 each.

CONQUEROR. An immense flower, 8 to 9 inches across, dark carmine red in color, the petals flecked with white, the sepals lighter. Exceptionally free in flowering. A vigorous, healthy plant and one much admired. As a specimen plant it is without a peer. \$3 each.

Marliac Red. (*Marliacea rubra punctata*.) Bright red flowers very freely produced. An old variety and a companion to the other Marliac lilies. Like them it is a most dependable sort and now you may have them in a full range of colors. \$2.50 each.

Lucida. While this first-rate variety has long been grown, it has seldom been offered. The color is very bright—a light red with a warm yellow flush, making the flower very

noticeable from a distance. In form it is open centered, with red stamens and long, narrow petals. The leaves are among the most beautiful ornaments of the pool—large and oval, with heavy maroon blotches on a light green ground. A strong grower, very free in flower, and will thrive in rather deep water. \$2 each.

Glory. Surely this variety is well named, for it would be hard to picture a more glorious sort. Brilliant red and double flowers of exquisite form. We have counted 150 open flowers on a patch 15 feet square. Here all the good qualities are found in one plant. One of the most popular varieties grown. \$3.50 each.

Wm. Falconer. Dark, velvety crimson flowers with orange tipped stamens. Leaves beautifully spotted with red. A vigorous grower and well known to fanciers. \$3 each.

ELLISIANA. For brilliancy of coloring this water lily is not surpassed. The color is a peculiarly livid red and when seen in the sunlight seems to fairly glow with brightness. The blossom is of good size, rather similar to Glory but brighter. Like all the red lilies of this type it is very free in flowering. One of the most admired lilies in our pools and very popular. \$3 each.

Red Laydeker. (*Laydekeri fulgens*.) One of the very best lilies we know. The flowers are bright red, of good size and

It Costs Only 38 Cents to Ship Three Hardy Lilies to New York

freely produced, a single plant having from 3 to 4 open flowers at one time. \$3.50 each.

Arethusa. This old American hybrid deserves a place wherever choice plants are appreciated. The flowers are large, with fine broad petals and full form, deep rich crimson in color, with the velvety sheen of Neptune. The handsome leaves are spotted with red. When given ample treatment, the plant responds in a most gratifying way, blooming profusely. \$3 each.



ROBINSONI.

Robinsoni. An old and beautiful variety that should be in every collection. The flowers are rich red overlaid with yellow, producing a beautiful warm tone. The leaves are very pretty, speckled with maroon and ruffled on the sinus. The plant blooms freely and continuously, and is one of the best for massing. \$2.50 each.

Fabiola. For freedom and length of flowering period this lily is hard to surpass. The light red flowers are of good size and form with stout stems. The leaves are green and the plant of exceptionally sturdy growth. One of the first to open in the spring and among the last to cease in the fall. A dependable sort. \$3.50 each.

Marliac Flame. (*Marliacea flammea*.) Another Marliac with deep red flowers. It is as free or freer blooming as any of its companions and with all their qualities of vigor and hardiness. The flowers are floating, large and of fine form. \$5 each.

Picciola. A very dark, velvety crimson flowered variety, the large blooms held erect just above the water. The petals are spreading and the general form distinct from most red flowered kinds. The leaves are heavily spotted with red and ovate in shape. The plant is vigorous, appreciating ample treatment. \$5 each.

Meteor. A very large, fiery red flower of full form with beautifully crumpled petals. The plant is a splendid hardy grower and produces an abundance of bloom. We con-

sider this one of the best red lilies yet introduced. \$10 each.

YELLOW

Marliac Yellow. Bright sulphur yellow in color with broad, curving petals. The leaves are handsomely spotted with bronze red. The plant is very vigorous, hardy and compact, and thrives under adverse conditions. One of the freest in flowering. \$1 each.

Odorata sulphurea grandiflora. This is the true variety and seldom has it been obtainable. The flowers are immense, averaging over 10 inches in diameter and borne in steady succession from earliest spring till late in fall; in California, throughout the entire year. Beautiful sulphur yellow in color, with an indescribable natural grace and one of the most admired lilies in our pools. When well-grown, the plant is enormous, with rhizomes 4 inches in diameter and huge green leaves flushed and mottled with red below. Does well in deep water and stands crowding. \$5 each.

Yellow Pygmy. Very similar to the Chinese lily, but with bright yellow flowers and heavily spotted leaves. A very good plant for small pools. \$1 each.

Mexicana. The wild Florida lily with bright yellow flowers. Increases by runners like a strawberry. Not hardy north of Philadelphia. \$1 each.

Odorata Sulphurea. Yellow fragrant flowers. Blooms over a long period. \$1.50 each.

WHITE

Marliac White. Snowy white, broad petalled flowers with bright yellow stamens. The flowers are 5 to 6 inches in diameter, fragrant and freely produced throughout the entire season. A most desirable plant. \$1 each.

Hermine. A new white lily with bright



PAUL HARIOT

Write Us if You are Doubtful What to Plant

JOHNSON WATER GARDENS DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

green leaves and many snowy blooms. \$2.50 each.

Lactea. Milky white flowers of moderate size. Very distinct variety. \$2 each.

White Laydeker. (Alba tetragona.) Like the other Laydeker lilies but with pure white blooms. \$2 each.

Gladstone. A large dazzling white flower with broad, waxy petals and pleasing cup shape. A free flowering variety, opening early in the morning as well as early in the season. Strong growing and vigorous, it appreciates plenty of room. \$1.50 each.

Pygmy. A dainty little lily from China with snowy white tea-scented flowers. The plant is a free grower and very dwarf, blooming over a long period. One of the

most interesting and charming plants in the water garden. \$1.50 each.

Gonnere. For many years the only fully double lily was the extremely shy flowering *Tuberosa Richardsoni*. Now for the first time in America we are offering a free flowering, fully double white lily, averaging over 80 snowy petals to the flower. Double clear to the center, the massive floating blossom owns no peer. The plant is a seedling of the wild European lily and has all the free flowering, compact habits of its parent. Visitors to our pools pronounce it the greatest novelty of recent years. The pleasing bright green pads are abundant and offer a perfect foil for the snowy flowers. \$25 each.

AN INEXPENSIVE WATER GARDEN

MANY have written us in regard to the possibility of enjoying a water garden without the permanent investment of a concrete pool. Some of the most interesting and beautiful water gardens I have seen have been arranged from discarded water tanks sawn off to the proper depth, from old vats, bathtubs, barrels, laundry trays, watering troughs, discarded hoods from restaurant ranges, defective sections of large concrete pipe and a host of other containers often to be had for hauling away. A visit to the yards of a wrecking company, an old farmstead or wherever an accumulation of such articles is to be found may bring you, practically without cost, the foundation of a real water garden. If leaks are present they are easily repaired with hot asphaltum, a piece of which may be procured from any roofing company applying composition roofs. Before applying, see that the area around the patch is thoroughly dry. Turn to the inside back cover for our Special Offer and planting instructions.

CALIFORNIA GROWN WATER LILIES

California has an ideal climate for Water Lilies—a long, even growing season and unlimited sunshine. The roots when shipped are full of stored up energy and start off quickly and surely. The fact that they are grown in a mild climate does not affect their hardiness as they become acclimated in your pool long before fall. Thousands of successful pools all over North America shipped during the past 52 years testify to the vigor and hardiness of our plants.



WHITE AND PINK MARLIAC LILIES.



PENNSYLVANIA MAKES A SPLENDID SHOW

Tropical Water Lilies

These brilliant water lilies grow luxuriantly during the summer months throughout the United States for our summers are really warmer than their homes near the equator. They are particularly at home in artificial pools, growing with no extra care and blooming profusely from July till the frosts of autumn. In large pools the flowers reach a great size, some varieties bearing blooms well over 13 inches across. In small pools they will accommodate themselves to the space at hand and bloom freely and continuously. The flowers are quite different from the Hardy lilies, generally being borne on stout stems some distance above the water. There is a great diversity in the shape of the flowers, some having broad rounded petals and basin shaped flowers, while others have pointed petals and starry blossoms. The colors are very clear and bright, ranging from palest pink to deepest rose and red and through the blues from coerulean to brilliant violet blue and royal purple. To fully appreciate the intensity of color one must see them. They all have a delightfully pungent fragrance which is by no means the least of their attractions. They differ in their manner of growth from the Hardy lilies in that they do not have a creeping rootstalk but grow upright from a tuber. In California or Florida or wherever oranges may be grown they are perfectly hardy, but in the colder regions they are best treated as annuals, although they may be easily kept if a greenhouse and small heated tank are available. The Star Lilies may be kept over winter and instructions are given under that heading. The plants are shipped in 4-inch pots, but should not be set out until the water temperature is around 70 degrees. For this reason we ship the plants to arrive about the following dates: Nashville, Tenn., June 1st; New York, June 5th; St. Louis, June 1st; Chicago, June 5th; Southern California, May 1st to 30th; Portland, Ore., June 1st; Florida and Gulf points, from May 1st on.

BLUE TRIUMPH. This splendid new variety raised at our nurseries has been given a thorough trial, both in the East and on the Pacific Coast, before being offered, and has proven itself to be one of the finest show lilies yet introduced.

The immense, deep blue flowers reach 13 inches across and are of the most graceful form, with long curving petals and yellow center, well shown in the color photograph. In habit the plant is all that could be desired—vigorous, clean and free-flowering,

Please Observe Shipping Dates for Tropical Lilies

carrying three or more open flowers throughout the season. Two-year-old crowns have often had as many as 12 open flowers, each over a foot across. Illustrated in natural colors on rear cover. \$2.50 each.

PENNSYLVANIA. A magnificent old variety with deep, rich blue flowers of large size, 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The buds are prettily speckled with maroon markings and open an intense blue. The stamens are tipped with blue, the cup yellow; a most pleasing contrast. The flowers emit a powerful spicy fragrance. The plant is vigorous, healthy and free in flowering. \$2.50 each.

Zanzibar Blue. The Zanzibar lilies have very large fragrant flowers borne almost a foot above the water. We offer a fine strain with handsome clear blue blossoms. \$1.25 each.

BLUE BEAUTY. An old and beautiful variety. The large and sweetly scented flowers are clear blue in color, set off by the yellow and blue stamens. The leaves become very large, spotted with purple beneath. A thoroughly satisfactory plant. \$2 each.

General Pershing. The broad basin-shaped flowers are clear pink in color, with bright yellow stamens. The flower is very distinct and imposing, with wide, curving petals. A good strong plant. \$2.50 each.

William Stone. Star-shaped purple flowers, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, borne on tall stems above the water. The flowers are of much substance and last a long time when cut. The under surface of the leaves is flushed with violet, the margins prettily scalloped. One of the freest bloomers. \$2 each.

MRS. C. W. WARD. The rose pink, star-like flowers of this excellent lily are well adapted to cutting for the house. The green leaves are prettily scalloped, the plant free-blooming and vigorous. \$2 each.

Caerulea. The wild blue Lotus of Egypt. The fragrant, sky-blue flowers are borne in endless succession until the frosts of autumn. Well-suited to crowded quarters and excellent for cutting. \$1 each.

Stella Gurney. The flowers are bright pink in color, with long, pointed petals and a yellow center. The spicy fragrance scents the entire pool. The plant is very free flowering, the large, light green pads ruffled at the margins. A most satisfactory and pleasing variety. \$2 each.

MRS. GEO. H. PRING. Immense snow-

white flowers, freely borne through the entire summer. The young leaves are blotched with brown, the older ones plain green. The only white flowered tropical show lily. A very satisfactory plant and a good contrast to the colored varieties. \$2.

Henry Shaw. A blue flowered companion to Castaliiflora. A most pleasing flower, sweet scented and bright. The plant is vigorous and freely produces the basin-shaped blossoms. The leaves are plain green, flushed with pink below. \$2.50 each.

Castaliiflora. Bright pink, open flowers of charming form. Vigorous, healthy plants, carrying a continual crop of buds and flowers throughout the season. \$2.50 each.

MRS. EDWARDS WHITAKER. One of the largest flowered of the show lilies with broad open flowers over a foot across. The fragrant sky-blue flowers are freely borne. It is a very hardy plant and one that may be counted on to make a show. It is recommended as a good plant for the beginner. \$2.50 each.

Capensis. An old species coming from Africa. The flowers are cup-shaped, rich sky blue in color. The leaves are plain green. \$1.25 each.

Wm. Becker. Quite similar to the variety Wm. Stone but with violet blue flowers. \$2 each.



This tastefully planted pool is in the garden of Mrs. J. H. Bullard of Los Angeles. Pennsylvania, August Koch and Star Lilies are blooming.

The Marliac Water Lily has been in bloom all summer, as have the other plants. The lily is in a pool three feet by four with goldfish and other aquatic plants. Mr. E. C. Wells, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.



STAR LILIES WILL THRIVE IN YOUR POOL

Star Lilies

(TROPICAL LILIES—CONTINUED)

Each year we become more firmly convinced that the Star Lilies are the most beautiful and satisfactory Tropical lilies for all purposes. For the small pool, for the park, for cut flowers they have no peer. They are easy to grow, the freest in flowering and of sturdy constitution, thriving with a minimum of care. Many letters from every part of the country assure us of the pleasure and satisfaction they give. From Maine to Florida, Texas to Washington they are at home.

The starry blossoms, brilliant in hue and scented with the fragrance of Lily of the Valley, are produced in endless profusion all summer long. One may reasonably expect 100 flowers in a season—one 5-foot box with 3 crowns planted in June produced by actual count over 750 flowers this season. The flowers are from 5 to 7 inches across and are borne on stout stems a foot above the water. The plants are very vigorous and easy to establish. The large, bright green leaves have scalloped margins and are carried on long petioles. The color of the flower may be foretold by the same color suffusing the under surface of the leaf. The certainty and freedom with which they grow make them of particular interest to the owners of new pools. For cut flowers they are the best of all; cut them and treat them as you would a rose, placing them in the light to open. Cut Water Lily blooms open best the day after cutting.

Winter Care of Star Lilies. They should remain in the pool until after the first heavy frost of autumn. Remove them then, cutting off all leaves and place them in a cool cellar, protecting from mice. After a month wash them and one or more hard, rough tubers will be found. These should be stored in a pot of moist sand where the temperature is well above the frost line; about 40 to 50 degrees is right. Start

them about the 1st of May in a pail of water set in a warm window for early blossoms, or they may be planted directly in the pond in late May. In mild climates they may be set out the 1st of May. In California and Florida they should be left undisturbed in the pool.

Rose Star, Pink Star, Red Star, Blue Star, Purple Star. Strong plants from 4-inch pots at \$2 each.

Plants Will Arrive in Perfect Condition Anywhere in North America



FOR SMALL POOLS THE LEAF PROPAGATING LILIES ARE VERY SATISFACTORY.

Leaf Propagating Lilies

(TROPICAL LILIES—CONTINUED)

These Tropical lilies have the peculiarity of bearing young plants on the old leaves. The tiny plants are formed where the petiole joins the leaf, soon throwing out leaves and roots of their own, and may be taken off and soon grow into flowering plants. If left on the old plant they flower very quickly, forming a floating ring about the parent with flowers 2 inches or so across, replicas of the mother plant. They are very hardy and easily grown. As they bloom freely when small, they are recommended for small pools and for beginners in water gardening.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON. A lavender blue flowered lily of pleasing cupped form. The fragrant blossoms are freely produced over a long period. The plant is of the easiest culture, flowering soon after being set out. \$2 each.

AUGUST KOCH. This is perhaps the freest blooming of this group with flowers of good size and deepest blue. It is very persistent, becoming established quickly and flowering continuously. We recommend this as a very good plant for the beginner as it thrives with little attention. \$2 each.

Panama Pacific. The rosy purple flowers of this distinct variety are very bright,

particularly as the buds unfold. The plant is a moderate grower, early bloomer, and very satisfactory for medium-sized pools. \$2 each.

Dauben. The flowers are pale blue with yellow center. The most interesting feature is the great profusion of young plants that grow from the older leaves. These quickly commence flowering on their own account, soon surrounding the parent with a ring of small blossoms. \$1 each.

Wilson Gigantea. A large form of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The flowers differ in having purple shaded stamens. A very vigorous plant. \$2 each.

Leaf Propagating Lilies are Easily Grown



NIGHT BLOOMING LILIES FLOWER FREELY IN THE SMALLEST POOL

Tropical Night Blooming Lilies

For the person who has little time during the heat of the day to enjoy their pool these are the lilies par excellence for they are open in the evening and remain open until late in the morning. Really the name Night Blooming does not do them justice for they form one of the most striking features of the pool during the morning. Their gorgeous coloring and exotic appearance make them favorites with all who are familiar with them.

The flowers are larger than the average, some being cup-shaped, others opening out perfectly flat with a yellow cone of stamens standing upright in the middle. The red flowered varieties have a heart of deep orange red stamens intensifying the brilliant petals, the white varieties all having yellow centers. The leaves are toothed on the margin, the white varieties apple green, the pinks and reds spotted or bronzy red, some being deeply and beautifully colored. The plants are very floriferous, the crowns stooling out as the season advances, well-grown plants having 7 or 8 flowers in all stages of development at one and the same time. Some varieties bloom quite freely even in small pools, Devon and George Huster being particularly good in this respect. The plants are so satisfactory and easily grown that every pool should have at least one. They are shipped in 4-inch pots and weigh about 2 pounds without packing.

GEORGE HUSTER. A large, brilliant, crimson flowered variety, the blossoms 10 to 12 inches across. The leaves are bronzy red and crimped at the margins, being very ornamental. The plant is strong and free blooming. One of the most desirable varieties cultivated. \$1.50 each.

Lotus dentata. A large, free blooming plant with snow white flowers, 10 inches in diameter. \$1 each.

Dean. Clear, light pink flowers with deep rose sepals. The flower is cup-shaped

with very wide petals and deep orange stamens. \$1.50 each.

Devon. A very free blooming lily with bright rosy red flowers from 8 to 10 inches across. This was the first hybrid water lily produced. \$1 each.

Juno. Immense, pure white flowers with bright yellow stamens. The blossoms are very distinct, opening out perfectly flat. The plant is free blooming, with large, glossy green, finely toothed leaves. A splendid and stately flower. \$2.50 each.

Bisseti. A most satisfactory variety with

Extra Plants with Your Order to Cover Postage

large rose pink flowers. The broad petals are concave, forming a cup-shaped bloom. The plant is very free in flower and growth. \$1 each.

Rubra rosea. A fine water lily freely producing blooms from 6 to 10 inches across of a deep, brilliant, rosy carmine color. The leaves are faintly spotted with brown above. \$1 each.

Frank Trelease. The deepest colored lily of its class, the flower being a glowing, rich crimson. The leaves are a beautiful dark bronze color. \$1.50 each.

O'Marana. Rosy red flowers with a faint tinge of white down each petal. The stamens are orange red, the leaves bronzy green with toothed margins. One of the finest and freest blooming varieties. \$1.50 each.

Kewensis. Light pink flowers. An old and satisfactory variety. \$1.50 each.

Minerva. A large snowy white bloom, broad petalled and of graceful cup shape. \$2.50 each.

Ortgiesiana rubra. A very beautiful flower of clear pink color and free in flowering. \$1.50 each.

It was an agreeable surprise to receive the Night Blooming lilies in such splendid condition after coming two-thirds the way across the continent. O. R. Michel, Sandusky, Ohio.

Last spring I ordered one of your night blooming lilies, which arrived in wonderful condition, and I wish to thank you for the extra plants which you were so generous with. Miss Maryellen Riden, Salem, Nebr.

Fish Plants

AQUARIA

Every pool should have a few fish for they are interesting to watch and useful in keeping the water fresh and clean. Where fish are kept there will be no trouble from the ubiquitous mosquito for they will eat every wiggler as fast as they hatch. Goldfish are the ones usually seen, though any of our native fishes from pool or brook will serve the purpose.

The plants listed here are the ones fish appreciate most, and a few bunches planted in pots or with the water lilies will stock the pool. The fish eat them and also lay their eggs upon them in the spring. The bunches come with a leaden weight on each and may be simply dropped into the water where they will take root on the bottom.

For the indoor fish bowl it is best to place an inch or so of clean sand on the bottom and to plant the various kinds in this. Place the aquarium in a shady corner or window facing north during the summer and in an east window during the winter. Use at least 1 bunch of plants for each gallon of water.

Fish Grass. (*Anacharis canadensis gigantea*.) The most used variety. Graceful stems with whorls of deep green leaves. 15 cents per bunch.

Ludwigia Mulletti. One of the prettiest submerged plants. Oval leaves tinged with pink. 15 cents per bunch.

Fanwort. (*Cabomba caroliniana*.) Finely divided leaves on long slender stems. A very graceful and pretty plant. 15 cents per bunch.

Eel Grass. (*Vallisneria spiralis*.) Long ribbon-like leaves. Grows well in aquaria. 15 cents each.

Sagittaria natans. Long strap-like leaves of vivid green. 15 cents each.

Sagittaria sinensis. Broad strap-like leaves of deep green. 15 cents each.

Cryptocoryne Willisii. One of the most

beautiful and rare of all aquarium plants. Lanceolate leaves with crisped margins. The rare flowers red like a miniature Calla Lily, to which family it belongs. 50 cents each.

Cryptocoryne Griffithii. Very rare and unique with ovate mottled leaves and creeping stem. This is the first time these two plants have been catalogued in America. \$1 each.

Floating Fern. (*Azolla carolinensis*.) Floats on the surface of the water. A good plant for the aquarium. 15 cents per bunch.

Duck Weed. (*Lemna minor*.) The smallest of flowering plants. Fish are very fond of them. Floating. 15 cents per bunch.

Water Hyacinth. (*Eichornia crassipes*.) The well-known floating Water Hyacinth. 15 cents each.

Collection of 7 kinds of Fish Plants, bunched and labelled, sent Post Paid for \$1.

Night Blooming Lilies are Very Satisfactory

Postpaid Collections

Sent to any address post paid in United States or Canada. In these collections you will find combinations suitable for any pool, large or small. The endeavor has been to provide for our patrons inexpensive groupings of plants that will look well and grow well together. In selecting the collection best suited to your own pool take into consideration the area. A pool 5 feet in diameter will accommodate 3 lilies as well as a number of other water plants such as will be found in the Pool Plant Collections; a pool 6 feet across—3 or 4 lilies and other plants; 8 feet—5 lilies; 10 feet—6 or 7 lilies with other plants.

IN ORDERING PLEASE USE COLLECTION NUMBERS.

MARLIAC TRIO

COLLECTION NO. 1

Marliac Yellow. Canary Yellow.
Marliac Pink. Shell Pink.
Marliac White. Pure White.

One of the most popular collections we have offered. A fine range of color and all free blooming and hardy. Post Paid \$3.

SUNSET COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 2

Paul Harlot. Copper.
Comanche. Amber Red.
Lucida. Warm Red.

All coppery shades of color and all of the easiest possible culture. Post Paid \$5.

AURORA TRIO

COLLECTION NO. 3

Robinsoni. Warm Red.
Marliac Yellow. Canary Yellow.
Somptuosa. Rich Pink.

A very beautiful and interesting group. These are all free flowering. Post Paid \$4.50.

LOS ANGELES TRIO

COLLECTION NO. 4

Marliac Red. Red.
Marliac Yellow. Canary Yellow.
Marliac White. White.

A worth-while collection with three fine hardy plants, each one a sure steady bloomer and all of the easiest culture. Post Paid \$4.

PIONEER TRIO

COLLECTION NO. 5

Paul Harlot. Copper.
Marliac Yellow. Canary Yellow.
Marliac White. White.

With the variety Paul Harlot this is an exceptional value. Post Paid \$3.50.

PYGMY TRIO

COLLECTION NO. 6

Aurora. Copper and Red.
Yellow Pygmy. Yellow.
Carmine Laydeker. Rosy Carmine.

Three semi-dwarf varieties well suited to a small pool. Post Paid \$3.

JEWEL COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 7

Glory. Bright Red.
Comanche. Copper.
Odorata Sulphurea Grandiflora. Large Yellow.

James Brydon. Rosy Crimson.
Gladstone. Snowy white.

Five of the most brilliant and satisfactory Hardy lilies with a splendid range of color. Post Paid \$11.

NIGHT BLOOMING TRIO

COLLECTION NO. 8

George Huster. Bright Crimson.
Juno. Snowy white.
Dean. Pink.

Three of the best night bloomers. They will give a good account of themselves during the long summer evenings. You may choose any 3 night bloomers preferred. Post Paid \$5.

TROPICAL COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 9

We offer any 3 Tropical lilies, your selection, of a total value of \$5 or more, Post Paid at catalog prices; in other words, we will ship free of charge any 3 Tropical lilies whose total cost is \$5 or more. As the plants weigh considerable, this is an exceptional value.

COLLECTION NO. 10

For 50 cents additional we will include with any of the collections offered 1 Bunch of Assorted Fish Plants, 1 Water Poppy, 1 Water Hyacinth and a pair of Ramshorn Snails as scavengers.

What Plants Do You Want? See Page 6

TUB GARDEN COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 11

Choice of one of the following Lilies:
Marliac Yellow, White or Pink, Aurora,
Mexicana or Yellow Pygmy.

- 1 Water Poppy.
- 1 Bunch Fish Grass.
- 1 Water Hyacinth.
- 1 Umbrella Palm.
- 1 Parrot Feather.
- 1 Palm Grass.
- 1 Day Lily.
- Pair Snails.

Plants for a cosy little pool and at a reasonable price. Post Paid \$2.50.

FIESTA COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 12

- Ellisiana. Brilliant Red.
- Conqueror. Large Crimson.
- Marliac Yellow. Canary Yellow.
- Marliac White. White.

It would be hard to choose a more colorful selection than these four lilies. Post Paid \$7.50.

GOLDEN STATE COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 13

- Escarboucle. Brilliant Red.
- Comanche. Amber Red.
- Mrs. Richmond. Pink.
- James Brydon. Rosy Crimson.
- Odorata Sulphurea grandiflora. Bright Yellow.

A quality collection of exceptional value with every plant a leader in its color. The variety Mrs. Richmond alone is worth the cost of the entire set and has often sold for more. Post Paid \$20.

PINTO COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 14

- Pennsylvania (tuber). Blue.
 - Comanche. Copper.
 - Geo. Huster (tuber). Night Bloomer.
- Note: Tropical lilies are tubers and not potted plants.
Post Paid \$5.

RAINBOW COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 15

- Pennsylvania (tuber). Blue.
 - George Huster (tuber). Red.
 - Stella Gurney (tuber). Pink.
- Note: These are started tubers and not potted plants.
Three tropical lilies, each of a different class. Post Paid \$4.

AQUARIUM PLANT COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 16

7 assorted varieties of aquarium plants suitable for indoor aquaria or outdoor pools. The best varieties in season. Post Paid \$1.

AMETHYST TRIO

COLLECTION NO. 17

- August Koch. Dark Blue.
 - Panama Pacific. Rosy Purple.
 - Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Light Blue.
- These three free blooming leaf propagators will give a steady succession of flowers all summer long. A very beautiful and satisfactory collection. Post Paid \$5.

STAR TRIO

COLLECTION NO. 18

- Rose Star. Rose Pink.
 - Purple Star. Purple.
 - Red Star. Wine Red.
- These or any 3 Star Lilies you desire. One of the most satisfactory sets we can offer. Post Paid \$5.50.

FISH PLANT COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 19

- 1 Bunch Fish Grass.
 - 1 Bunch Ludwiggia.
 - 1 Bunch Fanwort.
 - Eel Grass.
 - Sagittaria natans.
- Post Paid only with any other collection, 75 cents.

POOL PLANT COLLECTIONS

COLLECTION NO. 20

- 1 Water Poppy.
 - 1 Water Hyacinth.
 - 1 Umbrella Palm.
 - 1 Bunch Assorted Fish Plants.
- Post Paid 75 cents.

COLLECTION NO. 21

- 3 Water Poppy.
 - 3 Water Hyacinth.
 - 3 Umbrella Palms.
 - 1 Calla Lily.
 - 3 Bunches Assorted Fish Plants.
 - 1 Azure Hyacinth.
 - 1 Pickerel Plant.
- Post Paid \$2.50.

COLLECTION NO. 22

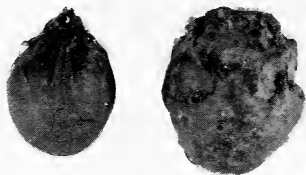
- 1 Water Canna.
 - 1 Porcupine Grass.
 - 1 Yellow Iris.
 - 1 Japanese Arrowhead.
 - 1 Umbrella Palm.
 - 1 Pickerel Plant.
- Post Paid \$1.50.

POOLSIDE COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 23

- 3 Palm Grass.
 - 3 Striped Oat Grass.
 - 3 Day Lilies, Assorted.
 - 1 Umbrella Palm.
- Post Paid \$2.50.

Tropical Water Lily Tubers



TUBERS (Reduced One-third) OF PENNSYLVANIA AND ROSE STAR

These beautiful water lilies are easily grown from tubers right in your own pool, making very rapid growth and commencing to flower almost before you realize it.

For the enthusiast this is an easy, sure and economical way to enjoy these beautiful flowers for the tubers sprout as certainly as a daffodil bulb. The tubers vary in size according to the variety from that of a hazel nut to an apple. Our tubers are plump and fully matured, while every one shipped has been tested and bears a sprout ready to burst into vigorous growth.

HOW TO GROW THEM

Put them in a small pot or box, planting them about 1 inch deep and with the sprout or pointed end up. Any garden soil will do. They sprout quickest in deep water, 16 to 20 inches being about right. Where the pool is shallower than this shade the water above the pot with a small lattice or cloth frame a foot above the surface. Remove the shade only after the third leaf has ap-

peared. In shallow water the shade is essential to insure rapid sprouting. After the fifth leaf has appeared the plant may be set out in its permanent box. The tubers may, of course, be sprouted in the final quarters if desired. Be careful not to break the plantlet from the tuber if you want the plant to bloom quickly. The tubers should not be planted until the weather is warm, but may be kept in a pot of damp earth until May or early June.

Tropical lilies raised from our tubers will be strong and sturdy. Make sure of success by using them.

TUBERS OF DAY BLOOMING LILIES

Pennsylvania. Blue. \$2 each.
Blue Beauty. Blue. \$1.75 each.
Blue Triumph. Blue. \$2 each.
Wm. Stone. Purple. \$1.75 each.
Mrs. C. W. Ward. Rose. \$1.75 each.
Stella Gurney. Pink. \$1.75 each.
Mrs. Geo. H. Pring. White. \$2 each.
Rose Star. Rose. \$1.50 each.
Purple Star. Purple. \$1.50 each.
Mrs. Edwards Whitaker. Blue. \$2.
Caerulea. Blue. \$1 each.

TUBERS OF NIGHT BLOOMERS

Geo. Huster. Red. \$1 each.
Dean. Pink. \$1.25 each.
Juno. White. \$2 each.
O'Marana. Deep Pink. \$1.25 each.
Bisetti. Pink. \$1 each.
 Add 10 cents for Parcel Post.

The plants were in beautiful condition when unpacked. Many thanks for the extra plants. I shall look forward with great interest to watching their growth. Mrs. H. G. Bonorden, El Paso, Tex.

Tropical Water Lily Seed

For those who care to experiment with raising water lilies from seed we offer a selection of the best Tropical kinds as very few Hardy lilies bear seed. They will flower the first year. Sow them in soil in a pan, covering lightly with sand, then gently submerging them in water about 6 to 12 inches deep. If sown early, put them in a pail in a warm sunny window, planting out in June.

Note: Do not count on early bloom from seed. Plant tubers or potted plants for early bloom.

Zanzibar Purple.
Zanzibar Blue.
Zanzibar Pink.
Caerulea. Blue.

Ovalifolia. Blue.
Castaliiflora. Pink.
Capensis. Purple.
Night Blooming Pink.

Seed of the above varieties at 35 cents per packet post paid. 3 packets for \$1.

I want to thank you for your interest in sending my first order and for the extra plants. The plants were so strong and were all that could be desired. Mrs. N. C. Baker, Ardmore, Okla.

The lilies you sent arrived in perfect condition and are growing rapidly. They are wonderful plants, and the extra plants are growing also. Mr. Clarke Garnsey, Port Orange, Fla.

Collections for Small Pools Pages 18 and 19

Water Plants

Under this heading are grouped those plants which grow in the water other than the true water lilies. They are most varied and interesting and give the much desired lush, boggy effect to the pool. Some stand above the water as do the Arrowheads, while others float on the surface or are anchored to the bottom. They are easily grown, needing very little care and may be planted here and there among the lilies. Some bear pretty flowers, as the Water Poppy, while others are of interest for their striking foliage and for the variety they add. Most of them do best in shallow water and so the receptacles in which they are grown—pots, boxes or butter tubs—should be raised to within 2 to 6 inches of the surface unless otherwise noted. In natural pools they may be planted in the shoal water or on the moist banks.



WATER HAWTHORNE

WATER HAWTHORNE. (*Aponogeton distachyus grandiflorum*.) Snow-white flowers with the fragrance of English Hawthorne. They are most interesting, the spike being forked and each floret speckled with tiny black anthers. The leaves are oblong, bright green, and float on the surface. In warm regions they flower all winter long. They enjoy deep water and thrive planted along with the water lilies. Certainly one of the prettiest of the group. 50 cents each.

Water Poppy. (*Hydrocleis nymphoides*.) An old favorite whose cheerful yellow flowers look for all the world like California poppies. Each plant throws out floating runners bearing many blossoms all summer long. Plant as you would a water lily. A very useful plant. 15 cents each, 4 for 50 cents.

Umbrella Palm. (*Cyperus alternifolius*.) Slender stems, each bearing a feathery crown of leaves. An old familiar plant much used for shallow water or thriving in

moist soil. Young plants may be grown by planting the crown of leaves, bending them down so they float in the water. 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.

Dwarf Umbrella Palm. A miniature form of the preceding. Very useful for table decoration and of great value in the small pool. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Calla Lily. An old garden favorite that is perfectly at home in the pool. The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, white with a golden spadix. The foliage gives a most luxurious tropical effect throughout the summer. Plant so only the roots are in water or in moist soil at the pool side. 35 cents each.

Porcupine Grass. (*Scirpus lacustris zebra*.) A good plant for corners or about the fountain. Tall quill-like stems with alternate bands of white and green. Very easily grown. 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.

Butterfly Lily. (*Hedychium coronarium*.) The sweetly fragrant, snow-white flowers are borne in spikes at the tips of the Canna-like stems in late summer. Plant so the roots only are in the water or in the moist soil of the margin. Treat in winter like a Canna. 25 cents each.

Water Canna. (*Thalia dealbata*.) A very pretty and useful plant as a center piece or to fill in corners. Very hardy and easy to grow, thriving in water not more than a foot deep. Canna-like foliage and tall, gracefully arching spikes of purple flowers. 50 cents each.

Water Hyacinth. (*Eichornia crassipes*.) The delicate spikes of lavender flowers are as beautiful as an orchid. The plant floats on the water but likes its roots in a cool place, particularly among the lily pads. A good plant for shady locations, blooming well when crowded. Universally used in fish bowls and pools. 15 cents each, 4 for 50 cents, \$1.25 dozen.

Giant Arrowhead. (*Sagittaria montevidensis*.) A typically boggy-looking plant

Planting Details are Found on Pages 4 and 5

with arrow-shaped leaves and spikes of white flowers, a maroon blotch at the base of each petal. Well-grown specimens may reach 5 feet in height. Shallow or deep water. 35 cents each.

Japanese Arrowhead. (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*.) Arrow-shaped leaves and spikes of white blossoms. A lush, thrifty grower, thriving in shallow water. 25 cents each.

Pickereel Plant. (*Pontederia cordata*.) A familiar marsh plant, bearing spikes of pleasing purple flowers throughout the summer. The heart-shaped leaves are 1 to 2 feet tall. Grows luxuriantly in shallow water, blooming profusely. 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.

Parrot Feather. (*Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*.) The feathery green stems trail over the water or foam in soft, airy masses from fountain basins. 15 cents per bunch, \$1.50 per 12 bunches.

Water Rice. (*Zizania aquatica*.) A fine native grass of stately appearance and bearing graceful panicles of bloom. A great favorite with water birds. Plant in shallow water. 3 for 25 cents.

Egyptian Paper Plant. (*Cyperus Papyrus*.) A very beautiful water plant with plumy heads of foliage, making a good centerpiece or for the pool margin. Plant in very shallow water or on the bank. 50 cents each.

Elephant Ear. (*Colocasia esculentum*.) When well grown the leaves are immense. Makes a splendid plant for a centerpiece, giving a tropical effect. Thrives in shallow water or in moist soil. The plant grows from a tuber, soon forming a large plant. Strong sprouted tubers, 35 cents each.

Villarsia reniformis. Small water plant with creeping stem and masses of pretty



WATER POPPY

peltate leaves. Plant in shallow water. 25 cents each.

Azure Hyacinth. (*Eichornia azurea*.) One of the most satisfactory of the smaller water plants. The flowers are a rich blue with a yellow eye. The spikes are freely borne all summer long, the plants creeping about among the lily pads. Plant in the mud with the lilies and the shoots will soon appear on the surface. 50 cents each.

Lance Leaf. (*Sagittaria lancifolia*.) A hardy and beautiful plant, thriving in shallow water. The flowers are an inch in diameter, white with a yellow center. The leaves are 2 to 3 feet tall with a lance-shaped blade. 50 cents each.

California Grown Plants

Our lilies are grown in concrete pools under controlled conditions and are consequently the lilies for your garden pool. They are grown expressly for shipping, and our long experience with water plants enables us to turn out a vigorous, healthy plant that will quickly establish itself and flower. Many who have planted our stock write that a month after receiving them they were in flower.

I am in receipt of a package of plants, including a Blue Star lily, all of which arrived in good form and every plant is developing leaves, though planted but a few days. I thank you for good stock. Mrs. Wm. Clapson, Kingston, Wash.



Mr. Geo. Buehler of Mason City, Ia., is the possessor of this attractive pool. He has had much pleasure from the Star Lilies

Tub Garden Collection on Page 19



A PLANTING OF EGYPTIAN PAPER PLANT, PICKEREL PLANT
AND UMBRELLA PALM.

Useful Plants for the Pool Margin

In selecting plants for the pool margin, preference should be given to those which grow naturally in a moist soil, for these are most likely to harmonize with the water plants. Where the soil is dry, as for instance about a concrete pool, watering and a heavy mulch of leaves will keep the plants bright and thrifty. The hardy perennials listed are easy to establish and require a minimum of care.

Day Lilies. (*Hemerocallis*.) These are particularly valuable, growing as well in California as they do in New England. They form graceful, grass-like clumps, improving yearly and bearing large, bell-shaped yellow and orange fragrant flowers. They are of the easiest possible culture, thriving anywhere and luxuriating at the pool side. The following are among the best varieties:

H. Gold Dust. A dwarf growing variety with bright orange yellow flowers. 25 cents each.

H. Dumortierii. Grows 18 inches to 2 feet tall. Flowers orange yellow. 25 cents each.

H. Thunbergii. Pale lemon yellow flowers. 25 cents each.

H. flava. The Lemon Lily. Sweetly fragrant, lemon yellow flowers on tall stems. Excellent for cutting. 25 cents each.

H. aurantiaca major. The largest and finest of the Day Lilies. In warm regions it is evergreen, flowering throughout the year. The clumps grow 2 to 3 feet in height. The blossoms are large and orange colored. 50 cents each.

H. Kwanso. Very large double flowers, tawny orange red in color. The plant is vigorous and free blooming. 25 cents each.

A collection of 5 varieties of Day Lilies Post Paid for \$1.25.

Jointweed. (*Polygonum affine*.) A very pretty, hardy plant from the Himalayas, where it grows on the moist banks of streams. It thrives under garden conditions, producing its spikes of bright rose red flowers in the autumn. The lax stems are from 1 to 3 feet tall, arising from a tuft. The papery flowers last a long time when cut. 40 cents each.

Water Iris. No garden is complete without the handsome foliage and flowers of the water irises. They are all easy growers and thrive either in the pool or in the border. When planted in the water it is best to just submerge the rhizomes, raising the boxes in which they are planted almost to the surface. They attain a luxuriance in the water never more than approximated in the border. The best varieties for the pool are listed below.

I. psuedacorus gigantea. A splendid foliage variety reaching a height of 6 feet. The plants are vigorous and quickly establish themselves. Flowers medium in size, bright yellow. 25 cents each.

I. versicolor. Grows to a height of 2 feet, with pretty, bright green, curved leaves and pale blue flowers. 25 cents each.

I. hexagona purpurea. Pleasing purple flowers rising above the foliage. The rhizome increases in length rapidly. 25 cents each.

I. sibirica. During the flowering period

this is one of the most striking plants in the garden. The brilliant blue flowers are most freely produced, each stem carrying a number of buds and every crown in the grass-like clumps bearing a stem. Thrives in the ordinary border and equally well in the water, where the crowns are raised an inch or so above the surface. 25 cents each.

Pink Flowering Banana. (*Musa rosacea*.)

A very beautiful plant in foliage or flower. This dwarf banana has showy pink bracts and large leaves. Hardy wherever orange trees grow. Thrifty plants in 4-inch pots, \$1 each.

False Dragon Head. (*Physostegia virginiana*.) Hardy herbaceous perennial bearing spikes of pink hooded flowers. Thrives in damp soil or in the border. 25 cents each.

Ornamental Grasses

The graceful, feathery grasses are seen at their best when planted at the margin of the pool. They blend beautifully and naturally with the water plants, and when planted in irregular groups link the pool with the rest of the garden. They thrive with ordinary garden treatment, forming increasing clumps according to the variety.

Palm Grass. (*Panicum palmifolium*.) A graceful, palm-like grass, forming splendid clumps in a single summer. The deep green leaves are broad and pleated, arching gracefully. The flower panicles are tall, rising above the foliage. The plant is from 2 to 6 feet in height. One of the most ornamental of the grasses. 25 cents each.

Ribbon Grass. (*Phalaris arundinacea variegata*.) Forms pretty, loose clumps, 2 to 3 feet tall. The leaves are striped green and white. A hardy, free growing plant. 25 cents each.

Striped Oatgrass. (*Arrhenatherum bulbosum variegatum*.) A very dwarf grass, forming pleasing clumps, useful for edgings to borders and beds. The stems are swollen

into small tubers near the base. 20 cents each.

Giant Reed. (*Arundo variegata*.) A tall, graceful reed with leaves striped green and white. Grows naturally along streams. 40 cents each.

Hardy Fountain Grass. (*Pennisetum japonicum*.) A very pretty grass forming graceful clumps 3 feet high. The feathery flower spikes are tinged with red. 25 cents each.

Purple Fountain Grass. (*Pennisetum purpureum*.) The purple foliage and feathery spikes make this a striking plant. 25 cents each.

Fountain Grass. (*Pennisetum longistylum*.) Tall clumps of graceful habit. 25 cents each.

Sacred Lotus

The beautiful and stately Lotus is perhaps one of the most interesting plants in the water garden. Many peoples have venerated it, for it has seemed to express to them the relation of the spirit to the world of matter—a chaste flower rising from the mire. Growing wild in the Eastern Tropics, India, China, Papua, etc., it yet is perfectly hardy anywhere in the United States and southern Canada, thriving in the heat of our summers and retreating deep into the mud at the approach of winter. The rhizomes look like two or three bananas strung end to end and are easily broken, so that care should be exercised in handling them. Dormant roots may be safely transplanted before active growth commences; this occurs on the Pacific Coast during March and April and in the North and East in May and June.

In planting the rhizomes settle them gently into the mud with the growing end just below the surface. They grow well in water 2 inches to 12 inches deep and require the same general care as water lilies. The plants should be confined within boxes, for otherwise their rampant growth would soon choke out the other plants.

Sacred Lotus. (*Nelumbo nelumbo*.) The Sacred or Egyptian Lotus. Immense, pink flowers, exhaling a peculiar and characteristic fragrance. The large umbrella-like leaves are borne on tall stems, the flower buds rising to expand above them. \$2 each.

Note: We can supply Sacred Lotus until

June. Other varieties listed until May 1st only.

Flavescens. A beautiful free-flowering variety with light yellow flowers. \$5 each.

Magnolia. Large snowy white flowers. \$3.50 each.

Album striatum. White flowers with petals margined crimson. \$3.50 each.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

JOHNSON WATER GARDENS

P. O. ADDRESS: HYNES, CALIFORNIA

AMOUNT ENCLOSED:

Mon. Order \$

Draft - -

Check -

Stamps -

Please give name of your
County Seat:

DATE

SOLD TO.....
(See shipping instructions in catalog)

Address

Please write plainly; it avoids mistakes and delays.

SHIP TO.....

Address

(To be filled in only if Shipping Point is different from Postoffice address)

DO NOT WRITE HERE

If any items are out of
Stock, may we substi-
tute? Write YES or NO

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Cents

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WATER GARDEN
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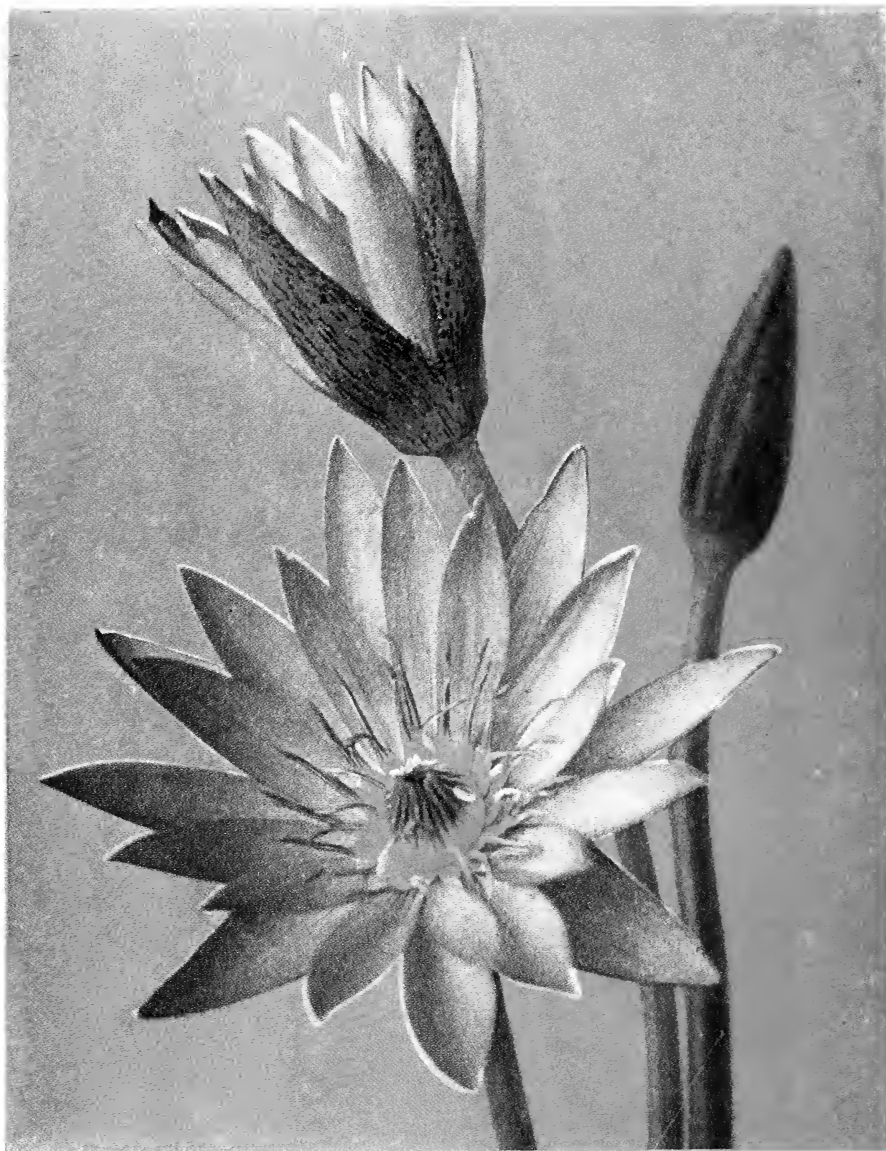
All the plants pictured on this page—1 standard hardy water lily, pink, white or yellow, and 9 labelled plants for planting in the tub and about the margin—a fine selection and one that will give much satisfaction.

Postpaid \$3.00

HOW TO PLANT A TUB GARDEN

First purchase an ordinary No. 3 galvanized washtub at your hardware store, or better yet secure an old pickle barrel and cut it in half. Sink it to the handles in a sunny spot, filling it one-third full of soil, plant as shown and fill with water.

You'll Enjoy It!



BLUE TRIUMPH (see page twelve)

SALES DIVISION located at
 sixty-third and Cherry Avenue
 Long Beach, California & Post
 office address, HYNES, Los
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Successors to E. D. Sturtevant—Established in 1876

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